



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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OAU Comments on Aidid's 'New' Government

AB2006101195 London BBC World Service
in English 0615 GMT 20 Jun 95

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Rick Wells]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Organization of African Unity says it is alarmed at the swearing in of a so-called new government in Somalia by faction leader Mohamed Farah Aidid. The move follows his claim to the presidency and a seat at the United Nations, and he says he wants to send a delegation to the OAU summit in Ethiopia this week. But, the assistant secretary general in charge of political affairs at the OAU, Dr. Tobias Mapuranga, says there is virtually no chance that the OAU will recognize the new government. I spoke to him on the line to Ethiopia a few minutes ago, and he told me he was part of a delegation to Somalia last month.

[Begin recording] [Mapuranga] We visited Hargeysa, Mogadishu, and Baidoa, and we spoke with several faction leaders. When we heard about the forming of the government by General Aidid, it did not come as a surprise to me, at least, because, you know, in our long meeting with him and his colleagues, he had informed us that there was a conference going on,

and that the conference had been (?going on) since November last year, and that at the end of it there would be a national government proclaimed. That was very disturbing news to us, because we had just finished a meeting with Ali Mahdi Mohamed. He had appealed to the OAU to help organize a national reconciliation conference. We are dismayed that one faction leader has proceeded to announce a government unilaterally, because all the other faction leaders told us that they would not recognize that government, and I am quite sure the OAU will find it very difficult to organize a unilaterally proclaimed government.

[Wells] It has been reported that Aidid wants to send a delegation to the OAU summit next week. In light of what you said, if it happens, would you be likely to talk to them?

[Mapuranga] Well, let me put that since 1991, we have not been.... [pauses] I mean, the Somali seat in the OAU has been kept vacant. Now, they will certainly not be occupying that seat, but they will be free to talk with the ministers, and I believe the secretary general will receive them. He has always received delegations from the various factions in Somalia, but, certainly, I do not see any official recognition being accorded to them. [end recording]

Burundi

Reportage on Steps Taken To Regain Peace

President Announces Security Measures

AB1906201495 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The social and political crisis affecting Burundi is the focus of the attention of many Burundians. This is why efforts are being made by the Burundian authorities to [words indistinct]. In his address to the nation, the president of the Republic, Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, yesterday announced steps taken to strengthen peace, security, and trust. There has also been restructuring of the administrative management. Here is the head of state, Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya:

[Begin Ntibantunganya recording] In view of the gravity of the situation, special measures are necessary to revive hope in all of you in your diversities and differences, and to restore the trust of our foreign partners. To that end, I have just taken special steps in the administrative, judicial, and police areas, and in relation to the management of individual, and collective liberties. Other steps affecting the youth, displaced and repatriated people, diplomacy, and justice have also been decided on. The measures will be applied in accordance with the observed seriousness of events on the ground.

Many of the measures and other action will be particularly concentrated on Bujumbura Town. We believe that if the capital is well controlled, action to normalize the countryside will be facilitated, something which cannot be neglected because the burgeoning guerrilla war mainly targets the rural areas, and takes advantage of the many shortcomings of the territorial administration, and the reprehensible behavior of some security forces and judicial services in the performance of their duties.

Given the situation, the administrative management of some communes where insecurity has climaxed needs to be improved. This applies to a number of communes in the following provinces: Bujumbura Town, Bubanza, Rural Bujumbura, Bururi, Cibitoke, Gitega, Kayanza, Kirundo, Makamba, Muramvya, Muyinga, and Ngozi. I have decided to regroup those communes to form administrative sectors. Each sector will be placed under the joint authority of a politico-administrative official, and a military official, that is to say a civilian commissar, and a military commissar. They will be specifically charged with dealing with the various security matters. They will have direct authority over the zonal heads in Bujumbura Town, and the administrators in the rural communes. The military commissar will coordinate ac-

tion, and be answerable to the government and myself on everything happening in his sector.

The following communes will be regrouped as sectors: In Bubanza Province, the communes of Mpanda, Rugazi, and Musigati; in rural Bujumbura Province: the communes of Kabezi, Kanyosha, Isale, Mubimbi, Muhuta, and Mutimbuzi; in the Province of Bururi: the communes of Murambi and Rumonge; in the Province of Cibitoke: the communes of Bukinanyana, Mabayi and Murwi; the communes of Bugendana and Mutaho in the Province of Gitega; Mbuye of Muramvya Province; Muhanga, Muruta, and Rango of the Province of Kayanza; Nyanza-Lac in Makamba Province, and Ruhororo in Ngozi Provinces. The commune of Gitobe in the Province of Kirundo will be affected. In Karuzi Province, the measure affects the communes of Buhiga, Bugenyuzi, Gihogazi, and Gitaramuka. In conclusion, in the Province of Muyinga, the measure affects the communes of Butihinda, Gasorwe, Giteranyi, and Mwakira.

Four sectors composed as follows will be created: the first sector is composed of the zones of Cibitoke, Kamenge, and Kinama. The second sector is composed of the zones of Buyenzi and Bwiza. The fourth sector is composed of the zones of Musaga and Rohero. The administrative and military officials of Bujumbura town will have to work keenly, and energetically to transform the national capital into a town where all the Burundian citizens and the residents we welcome can move and live as freely as possible. The ethnic balkanization which came about, and gathered momentum during the various ethnic cleansing operations must end. The terrorism practiced here and there by paramilitary gangs must be suppressed most energetically. In other provinces, the politico-administrative, and military officials must fight and altogether neutralize the armed gangs which have proliferated in the countryside, and are using a combination of many means. [end recording]

What have been the changes affecting the management of individual and collective liberties, such as use of public media? The president of the Republic has the details:

[Begin Ntibantunganya recording] Concerning the management of some liberties, the following steps have been taken:

1. A curfew between 2100 and 0500 has been imposed nationwide.
2. All public demonstrations except those organized by the government or public administrations are suspended. This means that the marches and meetings of political parties are suspended.

3. A laissez passer issued by the communal authority is necessary for any movement from one province to another.
4. The migration general administration must rapidly proceed to effect changes in the format of the Burundian passport.
5. Public conferences except those related to science or organized by the government are suspended.
6. Broadcasts of political parties, as well as those broadcast by the national radio on Sundays between 0800 and 0900 on the first channel, and between 0900 and 1000 on the second channel, are suspended.
7. The radio and television programs of politicians either in the form of interviews or declarations will, before being broadcast, be submitted to censorship to ensure that they do not deviate from the need for peace and security.
8. Information to be broadcast by journalists of the national radio and television will henceforth be controlled by the chief editors, and directors of the radio and television. In the event of any inflammatory report being broadcast by a journalist, the chief editor, and the director of the radio or television will be held responsible, as well as for bringing forward the journalist who made the broadcast. Any daily, weekly, or monthly which publishes articles calling for ethnic hatred or hailing violence will be automatically banned, and the writers of the articles prosecuted under the law. [end recording]

Army To Manage Sector Security

EA1906141095 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1030 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The head of state, His Excellency Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, has announced a series of measures to restore peace, security, and reconciliation in our country.

The measures include a curfew from 2100 to 0500. The parties will no longer call political rallies, demonstrations or gatherings. The party political programs being aired on the radio once a week or on Sunday mornings have been stopped until further notice. Conferences are banned except for those to do with education and research. Work is being done to reformulate an administrative measure on sectors [administrative units] to be headed by Army officials who will be in charge of maintaining security in collaboration with civilians who will deal with administration.

President Ntibantunganya specified which sectors would be affected — starting with the capital Bujumbura — and how this would work.

[Begin Ntibantunganya recording] Some sectors will be set up in Bujumbura. There are four of them. The first sector will consist of Cibitoke, Kinama, and Kamenge locations. The second will be made up of Ngagara and Nyakabiga, the third will include Bwiza, Jabe, and Buyenzi. The fourth will cover Musaga and Rohero.

As you have heard, in the interior of the country, many provinces and communes will be amalgamated into sectors. We will appoint two leaders, one from the Army to deal with security, and a civilian to handle political, ideological, and administrative matters.

However, since the main problem is security, it is the soldiers who will be answerable for everything.

Let me repeat this: An Army official appointed to this post who makes a mess of things will have to deal with me, as he will have taken on that responsibility. I would therefore ask those who are his superiors, whether they are in the Army or the Interior Ministry, to apply the relevant laws to prosecute him without delay. We are giving them the task of restoring peace. We are not appointing them to disrupt peace. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Security Discussed With Tanzanians

EA1906210495 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The issues of refugees and security on the border between Tanzania and Muyinga Province are of great concern. Yesterday, the Muyinga governor accompanied by administrative and security officials, visited the Tanzanian district of Ngara for talks with the district head. Jean Claude Nzigamye, the BURUNDI NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Muyinga Province, reports:

[Nzigamwe] The Muyinga delegation was led by the head of the province, Lieutenant Colonel Boniface Banuma, accompanied by security officials, and local officials of communes bordering Tanzania. The Tanzanian delegation was led by the head of Kagera Region, Philip Mangula, accompanied by the head of Ngara District, and security officials. On the agenda were two questions related to refugees, and border security.

Before the talks, the delegations toured border areas between Ngara District and Giteranyi Commune. Tanzania has accused Burundian soldiers of crossing the border at this point, and of entering the country while fighting armed rebels. Evidence to support the allegations is hard to come by as no visible border exists.

During the talks, the Kagera regional commissioner, Mr. Philip Mangula, said Burundian and Rwandan refugees

consistently trying to enter his country constitute a problem for Tanzania. He said his country welcomed refugees just after gaining its independence, but it is now fed up. He said that is why his country has closed the border to all refugees wishing to enter Tanzania, and why Tanzania has reinforced its troops on the border. He said Tanzania is sheltering over 700,000 refugees, and that Ngara District alone has 507,853 refugees, including 88,000 Burundians. He therefore asked that the problems of Burundi be studied so that the refugee question can be resolved.

The other question was about the border. Tanzania claims that Burundian soldiers crossed over the border, and burned down a house belonging to a Tanzanian.

Lt. Col. Boniface Banuma informed his counterpart, who heads the Kagera Region, that Burundi's problems are mainly the result of tribalism, and attacks from Tanzanian border areas. He said the two issues are causing insecurity in our country. He said ethnic-related problems do not prevail in Burundi alone. He said Burundi has always urged the Burundian refugees to come home, and that some of them have responded. He said: Tanzania should help us in the task of bringing the refugees home. He requested his counterpart from Kagera Region to facilitate a visit by him to the Burundian refugees in Tanzania soon to persuade them to return home.

On the border issue, Lt. Col. Boniface Banuma informed the head of Kagera Region that the people who attacked Muyinga Province came from Tanzania. He said: They fired at soldiers, killed citizens with whom they disagree, and then withdrew back to your country. Although some of these people were Burundians, others were Tanzanians. He gave the example of a case in early May when a Tanzanian was killed at the front together with other attackers. He said: As well as committing

crimes in our country, they also cause problems between us in that they do a lot of damage in your country, and our soldiers are held responsible.

The Muyinga governor informed his counterpart that Burundian soldiers have never crossed the border. Concerning the burned house, he said that Burundi will investigate and report. He said: Earlier we met your security officials at the border, but they did not tell us anything. Lt. Col. Boniface Banuma then asked his counterpart whether that is the reason why Tanzania has reinforced its troops on the border with Muyinga Province. He said Burundians are speculating on the matter, and have many versions of it.

Philip Mangula replied that the move was prompted by the fact that many Rwandan refugees had wanted to enter Tanzania by force. There is no other reason for the deployment of the troops on the border.

The talks ended with an agreement to guard the border to ensure that the current misunderstanding ends. Lt. Col. Boniface Banuma then told his counterpart: Now that the security forces on the border have been reinforced, we hope that no one will infiltrate to attack us again.

Report Says Security Ignored Attack on Convoy

LD1906215595 Paris Radio France International in French 2130 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Burundi, a convoy of International Action Against Hunger [AICF] was ambushed as it left Bujumbura. Four cars and two trucks were attacked with grenades and automatic gunfire. One person died and four were wounded. The AICF says that the attack was carried out at around 1400, under the gaze of the security forces, who nonetheless did not intervene. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

Elections Under Way in Regions 2, 5, 13

EA1806135095 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1000 GMT 18 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The elections in Regions Two [the Afar Region], Five [the Somali Region], and 13 [the Hareri Region] which had been delayed for various reasons started early this morning. The people of Afar started casting their votes as early as 0600 this morning but at polling stations in rural areas, voters appeared confused, because they had not been given proper instructions by the Electoral Board on how to cast their votes. They also appeared confused about who to vote for, because even the candidate had not campaigned in the rural areas. Our correspondent Shibeshi Tsegaye has filed this report from Asayita.

[Begin Shibeshi recording] [passage omitted] We spoke to Mr. Hanfareh Ali Mireh, chairman of the Afar Liberation Front party, who told us that he is ready to accept the results whatever they are. Mr. Hanfareh said he will continue serving the Afar people no matter what the result may be, but said he is confident enough that his party will win. [passage omitted] [end recording]

In Region 13, voters also started casting their votes early in the morning. Beru Ayalew filed this report by telephone:

[Beru] During visits to the various polling stations, I saw people casting their votes as early as 0600. At (Hondene) and (Fego) polling stations, I saw a large number of people queuing to cast their votes, and also being shown how to use the ballot papers. In most polling stations, about 300 people had cast their votes within the first three hours. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Aidid Cabinet Holds 1st Meeting

EA1906211495 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice
of the Masses of the Republic of Somalia in Somali
1700 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the president of the Republic of Somalia, officially opened the first meeting of the cabinet of the Republic of Somalia today. After consulting the National Leadership Council, President Aidid presented the basic articles of the government program which need immediate action. He said the cabinet needs to find ways of finalizing the program, and to appoint a committee drawn from the cabinet for this task. Mr. Aidid stressed the importance of the program, which specifies the government's foreign and internal affairs policies. It

was agreed to appoint a cabinet committee to expedite the formulation of the program. The members of the committee are:

1. Jama Mohamed Ghalib, chairman;
2. Abdirahman Farah Isma'il, member;
3. Mohamed Warsame, member;
4. Hussein Elabe Fahiyeh, member;
5. Abdulkarim Ahmed Ali, member;
6. Yusuf Ali Yusuf, member;
7. Haji Ali Haji (Gadiri), member;
8. 'Abd-al-Aziz Shaykh Yusuf, member; and
9. Aidid Abdullei Ilka Hanaf, member.

President Aidid instructed the members to do their duty rapidly. The meeting ended at 1320, and will resume at 1100 tomorrow.

The report adds that the president of the Republic of Somalia named the following officials today:

1. Mr. Elmi Ahmed Sharmarke, deputy minister for resettlement of refugees and displaced persons;
2. Mr. Farah Mohamed [name indistinct], deputy minister for environment;
3. Ms. Ambaro Haji Hassan, deputy minister for women's and family affairs.

Faction Representatives Condemn Aidid Government

AB1906184995 Paris AFP in English
1336 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 19 Jun (AFP) — Nairobi-based representatives of Somali factions on Monday [19 June] condemned a decision by warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid to form a government in Somalia, saying he was motivated by "delusions of grandeur". A conference of Aidid's allies last week elected him "interim president" of the lawless Horn of Africa country which has been without a government since the overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre in January 1991. Aidid late on Sunday appointed a 60-strong cabinet in his first decree issued in Mogadishu since he was declared president on June 15.

Aidid's elections came after dissidents in the United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance (USC/SNA) deposed him as their chairman on June 11, electing his former financier, Osman Ali "Atto" in his stead.

Representatives of 11 factions said in a statement issued at a news conference here that Aidid's decision to "anoint" himself president of Somalia was "a desperate gesture of a warlord mesmerized by delusions of grandeur in utter disregard of power configurations in the country".

The statement was signed by, among others, Hassan Ali Mireh of the Somalia Salvation Democratic Front, Mohamed Abdi Hashi of United Somali Party and Abdulkadir Mohamed Aden "Zoppe" of the Somali Democratic Movement. They said Aidid's powerbase was eroded considerably after he fell out with Atto and other important allies and that he had no mandate to form a government. They accused the south Mogadishu strongman of planning to rule Somali "through the barrel of the gun". The representatives said they were committed to the convening of a national reconciliation conference to resolve Somalia's political crisis and appealed to the Somali people not to resort to violence.

Tanzania

President Mwinyi Warns Burundian Army

EA1906202895 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 19 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has warned the Burundian Army, calling on it to immediately desist from its habit of crossing into Tanzania on the pretext of pushing its opponents. He said the action amounts to violation of international laws on respect for the borders.

Addressing Burundi's foreign minister, Mr. Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, at State House today, the president said there are reports that the Burundian Army has been tear gassing citizens, and refugees who have been forced to flee to Tanzania. President Mwinyi said Tanzania has now reached the limit of its tolerance of the continuing influx of refugees from Rwanda and Burundi. The president also said it is not Tanzania's responsibility to receive Rwandan refugees already enjoying refugee status in Burundi, because international regulations provide that refugees cannot be transferred from one host country to the other, as Burundi is now doing.

The president said Tanzania has been trying to discuss the problem of Rwanda and Burundi at international meetings and deliberations, but the efforts cannot succeed so long as the countries concerned do not resolve their internal affairs.

Government Deploys 2 Battalions Along Border

EA2006100795 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 0400 GMT 20 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tanzania has deployed two battalions of troops along the northwest border area to protect the local population and to avoid more refugee influxes into Tanzania from Burundi and Rwanda.

Disclosing this in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the acting minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Honorable Samuel Sitta, said Tanzania will not tolerate any further influx of refugees from Burundi and Rwanda caused by internal tribal conflicts. He told a news conference, called to explain the complex situations in Burundi and Rwanda, that the continuing crossing of refugees in Tanzania was a serious cause of insecurity and a potential source of conflict with the country's neighbors.

But the Hon. Sitta, who is the minister for justice and constitutional affairs, said Tanzania would remain committed to the OAU convention of 1969 on refugees.

Uganda

Foreign Minister Delivers Messages to Moi, Mobutu

EA1906191295 *Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jun 95 p 8*

[Article by Dan Elwana: "Museveni Seeks Regional Peace"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Yoweri Museveni has sent special messages to Presidents Moi of Kenya and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. Details of the messages were not immediately known, but Uganda's minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda, told the [DAILY] NATION today, the objective of his mission was peace and stability in the region.

Dr. Rugunda, who returned from [the] Kenyan capital yesterday after delivering a special message from President Museveni, said, "Uganda is determined to have peace with her neighbours. We must be stable to have development in the region," he told the NATION.

Uganda, he said is committed to pan-Africanism and regional cooperation. The belated attempt by Uganda to be at peace with her neighbours comes after several months of accusations and counteraccusations by neighbouring states that Uganda is harboring dissidents opposed to their government.

Efforts are currently under way for a negotiated settlement between Uganda and Sudan after severing diplomatic ties in April. High on the agenda of the East African leaders, is the issue of Rwandan refugees in camps inside Zaire and elsewhere in the region. Presidents Museveni and Mobutu met recently in Germany to try to resolve the issues between the two states.

COSATU To Call Strike in Aug If Bill Not Passed

*MB1906153395 Johannesburg Saffm Radio Network
in English 1400 GMT 19 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] says it will call a general strike of at least three days in August if business does not accede to its demands on the draft Labor Relations Bill. Addressing demonstrators in Johannesburg today, COSATU Gauteng Regional Secretary (Don Mahape) said COSATU, Nactu [National Council of Trade Unions], and Fedal [Federations of South African Labor Unions] would be meeting soon to decide on the exact date for the strike. Mr. (Mahape) said labor would not compromise on its position and urged the government to pass the bill during the current parliamentary session, with or without the approval of organized business. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Extent, Effect of Strike

Chamber Calls Strike 'Substantial'

*MB1906145695 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1451 GMT 19 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg June 19 SAPA — The extent of Monday's [19 June] half-day strike was "substantial", the South African Chamber of Business [SACOB] said.

Ms Janice Dickman, manager of labour affairs and social policy, said it was impossible to quantify how many people joined the strike as it had not followed the usual pattern of stayaways. As workers had only been due to join marches from noon onwards many had apparently reported for work and then left. A number of reports had come during the afternoon from members who said workers had left about noon.

It was very difficult to tell whether those who did leave work early had done so to join the mass action or whether they merely wanted to get home ahead of possible problems with transport.

SACOB had received no reports indicating that transport had been affected. Reports indicated that taxis in Johannesburg were operating normally as were all modes of transport in Pretoria.

COSATU Claims 500,000 Participate

*MB1906162895 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1615 GMT 19 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Johannesburg June 19 SAPA — Thousands of employees around the country on Monday [19 June] responded to a call by the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU]

for a half-day strike in support of demands on draft labour legislation. [passage omitted]

In a statement late on Monday afternoon COSATU said it seemed from initial reports about 500,000 workers took part in marches countrywide. "What is most remarkable is that this huge demonstration was despite the fact that millions of workers were threatened with disciplinary action by employer organisations," it said. "We want to repeat our warning that COSATU will target any employers who victimise workers for participating in today's (Monday's) action.

"We now expect employers to take our demands seriously and table tangible proposals which can form the basis for meaningful negotiations (on the Labour Relations Bill)." [passage omitted]

SACOB [South African Chamber of Business] said in a statement late on Monday afternoon the strike appeared to be relatively peaceful with few reports of intimidation. It said most businesses implemented contingency plans to minimise the effect of the strike. [passage omitted]

In Pretoria, where about 20,000 people gathered on the lawns below the Union Buildings, trade union leaders warned the government to side with employees if it wanted to stay in power.

About 10,000 people led by 10 mounted policemen earlier marched from central Pretoria to the Union Buildings.

"The government must take the side of the workers," National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa President Mr Phil Bokaba said. "If they don't listen we will do the same to them as we did to the governments of (former State Presidents) P W Botha and F W de Klerk."

Nactu Assistant General Secretary Mahlomola Skosana said the millions of workers who voted the government into power demanded that it "come out and take sides". He added a warning to businessmen: "The more stubborn you are toward workers, the closer the country is to nationalisation and socialism."

In central Johannesburg, more than 10,000 employees gathered in the Library Gardens. Police and a number of armoured vehicles were seen. A police helicopter hovered overhead. [passage omitted]

Minister of Public Enterprises Ms Stella Sigcau, reacting to a recent labour memorandum complaining that privatisation of state and parastatal industries would lead to retrenchment, told the crowd her department had not taken a decision on privatisation and was consulting all interest groups. [passage omitted]

In Pietersburg there was an uneventful March by about 3,000 strikers.

National Party [NP] labour spokesman Mr Leon Wesels said strikes in protest against the Labour Relations Bill might destroy the National Economic Development and Labour Council [Nedlac]. "It could be a serious setback of even mean the end of Nedlac if this matter is not properly managed," he said.

NP spokesman in the Gauteng legislature Ms Annelize van Wyk said the party was "extremely concerned" about reports of intimidation of employees who did not want to join Monday's strike. This was an infringement of the constitutional rights of individuals and confirmed the NP's views that strikes were irresponsible and led to instability in the workplace.

Thousands Participate Nationwide

MB1906133495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1325 GMT 19 Jun 95

[Report by Tony Stirling]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg June 19 SAPA — Thousands of workers took to the streets in cities around South Africa on Monday [20 June] in response to the call by the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] for a half-day strike in support of demands relating to the draft labour legislation.

"I'm certain this will have the desired effect. Mass mobilisation has never failed," he said. "The display of force is better than the use of force," COSATU General Secretary Sam Shilowa told demonstrators on the lawns below the Union Buildings [in Pretoria].

In Cape Town, thousands of workers led by COSATU's President John Gomo marched on Parliament. Streets in the city were cordoned off. Police kept a low profile during the peaceful demonstration. Outside Parliament the marchers were met by Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel, who told the gathering it was the government's intention that the draft labour relations bill become law by September 15.

Pan Africanist Congress MP Patricia de Lille told the crowd outside Cape Town's city hall: "The time has come for labour to flex their muscles." It was time for government to change laws not liked by the workers who elected it, she said.

In Pretoria, about 10,000 people marched to the lawns below the Union Buildings from the city centre about three kilometres away. They were preparing to walk up to the office of President Nelson Mandela in the Union Building where a memorandum was to be handed to an official in the president's office.

In Johannesburg, upwards of 10,000 workers gathered in the Library Gardens in the central city. Police were positioned at strategic points on street corners and a number of armoured vehicles were visible. A police helicopter also monitored the protest.

Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale, addressing the crowd in the Library Gardens, voiced support for the workers' demands for centralised bargaining and the right to strike without facing dismissal.

In Durban, several thousand trade union members arrived at Curries Fountain at about noon ahead of a march to the city hall. Major Anand Pillay of the Police Internal Stability Division said police were on standby and march would be closely monitored.

Several schools of the former house of delegates in and around Durban reported a poor turnout of pupils.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Radio News reported that thousands of workers downed tools early in East London for a march to the offices of the Border Chamber of Commerce where a memorandum was to be handed over to the organisation's president, Mr Stuart Nicol.

COSATU's Shilowa joined the demonstrators on the lawns below the Union Buildings. He said he was happy with the strike turnout in general in spite of threats of dismissal. The response showed that the demands being made by the trade unionists had worker backing. Mass action was preferable to having legislation that would bring the workers out onto the streets every day. Business should now make "tangible proposals" and government should not try to curb trade union power through legislation.

Taxi services were reported to be operating normally in Johannesburg and Cape Town, as well as bus and train services in Johannesburg and Durban where they had been an expected stayaway by conductors.

SACOB Says 100,000 Participate

MB2006105395 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0945 GMT 20 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg June 20 SAPA — The South African Chamber of Business [SACOB] on Tuesday [20 June] estimated that 100,000 workers had taken part in Monday's half-day strike called by unions to force concessions from business in the drafting of new labour relations legislation.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions earlier claimed about 500,000 workers had participated in the stoppage.

SACOB's Director of Labour Affairs Gerrie Bezuidenhout said his estimate represented a fraction of the estimated five to six million people eligible for union membership. But he added that the strike had made its point.

SACOB had no firm figures available but had based its calculation on an extrapolation of available figures.

Mr Bezuidenhout said workers' rights were not being denied but could not be unlimited. Workers' rights had to be used responsibly. Many unions already had centralized bargaining, and it now appeared there was a move to extend this to all unions.

He was unsure what COSATU meant by the right to strike without fear of dismissal. This could, however, lead to unacceptable situations.

It could, for example, mean that a worker wishing to take off a day or a week could simply tell his employer he was on strike. It could also mean that workers might go on strike for the most petty reasons.

Mr Bezuidenhout said South Africa needed foreign investment, but unacceptable laws and willy-nilly strikes would scare investors.

Boer-Afrikaner Secession Requirements

MB1606065995 Pretoria *PATRIOT in Afrikaans*
9-15 Jun 95 p 3

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Boer-Afrikaner meets nearly all the requirements needed for secession. That's according to the Afrikaner People's Republic Working Committee's [APRWC] report:

— The Boer-Afrikaner has his own language (Afrikaans), culture, religion (Calvinist) and history (the history of a wronged but proud nation that has strived for sovereignty throughout its entire existence). This is the ethnic basis.

— The Boer-Afrikaner has always had the ability to exist independently. Economic viability is possible for the Boer-Afrikaner in any part of the Republic of South Africa because the Boer-Afrikaner can distinguish himself in any sphere of the community.

— The Boer-Afrikaner has always been outspoken in his demand for self-determination, as well as in his

belief that this can only be achieved through freedom and justice. Our history is one of peaceful coexistence. Land distribution has always been done justly, and peace always followed the demarcation of boundaries.

— The Boer-Afrikaner has been suppressed since 10 May 1994 when affirmative action was introduced, and more suppression faces it if it refuses to fall in line with the "one-nation" idea. Redistribution of wealth is a form of repression, and the integration enforced by the Bill of Human Rights infringes on the feeling of nationalism.

— Throughout his history the Boer-Afrikaner has demonstrated and even defended his indelible will and striving for independence. The Great Trek was the first step in that direction, while the Boer republics were known and admired internationally. He even took up arms against British suppression and fought to the last for his freedom.

Only two requirements for secession remain, namely, the occupation of a demarcated territory and the legitimacy of secession through a referendum.

If the requirement demanding majority occupation in its own territory is not met, all the other requirements will not help.

Majority occupation can only take place if the Boer-Afrikaner can break away from alien labor in the public sector. A nation that fails to break away from foreign labor and foreign institutions also will not be able to exist as an independent nation in its own state.

The implementation of the APRWC report should start in the rural areas, as these parts could "become white" quickly by getting rid of aliens, and in doing so create jobs for other Boer-Afrikaners.

If self-activity does not become the Boer-Afrikaner's motto, then secession will only lead to a smaller Azania coming into existence. [passage omitted]

Some states have small populations. Andorra, which attained independence in March 1993, has a population of 53,000 on 468 square kilometers. Swaziland, with a population of 859,000, covers 17,400 kilometers. The Swazis make up 82 percent of the total population, which qualifies it for a homeland.

Angola**President Receives British, Gabonese Officials**

MB1906205095 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] At the Futungo de Belas Palace in Luanda today, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received Martin Bongo, special envoy of Gabonese President Omar Bongo. Martin Bongo was carrying two messages from the Gabonese president to his Angolan counterpart. The messages are within the framework of relations between the two heads of state. Speaking to Radio Nacional, Martin Bongo called the country's peace process positive, after the meeting in Lusaka between Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi. The meeting was attended by General Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndal, political assistant of the president of the Republic.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also received British Overseas Development Minister Lynda Chalker at the Futungo de Belas Palace early this evening. Baroness Lynda Chalker said she was carrying a verbal message from Prime Minister John Major to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The talks centered on the peace process.

This afternoon, Baroness Lynda Chalker said the peace process is on the right track. Great Britain will continue to render assistance in the fields of humanitarian relief and mine disarming. Lynda Chalker said the decision to offer the post of vice president to Jonas Savimbi is a great step toward peace.

[Begin Lynda Chalker recording, in English with superimposed translation into Portuguese] I believe the decision to involve Dr. Savimbi in the Angolan Government will help bring about peace. We can only work together if we listen to one another and talk to another. To bring Mr. Savimbi in for talks with the president and other members of the government is helping to create a climate of peace. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Meets UK's Chalker

MB1906210395 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Lynda Chalker, British minister for overseas development and cooperation, has said she believes Jonas Savimbi's inclusion in government will help strengthen peace. She said this at the end of her talks with the Angolan foreign minister today, who briefed her on developments regarding the Lusaka Protocol, particularly after the meeting between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader in

the Zambian capital recently. Great Britain has an important role to play within the framework of the UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-3, and Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura described Minister Chalker's visit to this country as very important.

[Begin Moura recording] We talked about the need for British economic agents to intervene. They have been rather withdrawn up to now. As part of our historical bilateral relations, it is necessary to encourage British economic agents to take part in our country's national reconstruction program for our mutual advantage. We would like to convey our thanks to Great Britain for everything it has done to help concerning the UN Security Council's resolution on Angola. As you know, we had to go to the Security Council on several occasions to see that certain resolutions were approved. Minister Lynda Chalker and her government did much to help us by supporting our resolutions. [end recording]

The British official replied that her government is now working to ensure that peace becomes a reality in this country, adding that this is why the British Blue Helmets are here. She declined to provide any details concerning any development accords she might sign during her stay in Angola. However, she talked about the peace process and answered all the questions asked by the media in that regard:

[Begin recording] [Chalker in English, with superimposed Portuguese translation] We are good friends and you now have many British soldiers here to help you. The main thing is that the peace accord should work and there should be no more war. We are already helping you with a mine removal project. We are also training the Zimbabwean battalion in the Unavem-3 peacekeeping forces. We want to help your people be rid of the mines so they can get back to the fields and till them. We are also going to give you health and food aid. There are many people who do not get any assistance, even to survive in a climate of peace. So, we do not have any long agenda. What we must do is work together so we can ensure that peace succeeds. That is why the UN peacekeeping forces are here, including the British Blue Helmets, and that is why I am here as the British minister for Africa.

[Unidentified reporter] Mrs. Chalker: How do you view the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Central Committee's decision to grant the post of vice president to UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi?

[Chalker] I believe that Mr. Savimbi's inclusion in the Angolan Government will help strengthen peace. The only way we can work together is if we listen and talk to one another. To bring Mr. Savimbi here for talks with the president and other government officials will help

create the right climate for the Angolan peace process. In view of that, this is a very good thing. [end recording]

[Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese at 1900 GMT on 19 June carries a similar report, which adds: "Minister Lynda Chalker also met with Eufrasina Maiato, deputy minister of assistance and social reintegration, this afternoon. The British minister for overseas development went to the Social Reintegration Ministry today to learn how work to assist people in need is going. During her meeting with Deputy Minister Maiato, the British official announced new a new aid package, which will be worth 4.7 million pounds."]

UNITA To Discuss Peace Process With Government

MB1906132895 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Within the framework of ongoing government-National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] contacts concerning the Angolan peace process, a high ranking UNITA political and military team arrived in Luanda at 0945 this morning. The team is led by Ambassador Abel Chivukuvuku and it includes General Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena Ben-Ben, Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola chief of General Staff, General Artur Santos Vinama, Mr. (Franco Marcolino Nomi), and Colonel (Andre Quingamba).

Before leaving Bailundo, team leader Ambassador Chivukuvuku told the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] that the aim of these contacts is to expedite the implementation of the peace process and to increase mutual trust, so all Angolans can enjoy peace, stability, and fraternity. The team is supposed to discuss political and military issues with the government.

In an interview he granted Vorgan reporter Lourenco Bento, Ambassador Chivukuvuku said the peace process is going well, especially after the meeting between UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

[Begin recording] [Chivukuvuku] Our team to Luanda includes Gen. Ben-Ben and other officials and we are supposed to discuss peace process-related issues within the framework of ongoing bilateral contacts. [passage omitted]

[Bento] Do you have specific issues that you will raise at the meeting?

[Chivukuvuku] That is right. The last time His Excellency Dr. Jonas Savimbi received government team leader Faustino Muteka in Bailundo, we had the opportunity to discuss what this meeting in Luanda should

entail. Thus, we have drawn up an agenda for the meeting.

[Bento] Will you be discussing issues such as the confinement of UNITA and government troops?

[Chivukuvuku] We are going to discuss everything. The troop confinement issue is one of the most important items on our agenda. Another important issue will be the return of the Angolan Armed Forces units to the nearest barracks. [passage omitted]

[Bento] What about the post of vice president for UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi?

[Chivukuvuku] As you know, we are studying that matter [words indistinct] the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Central Committee discussed the matter and recommended to relevant authorities that two vice presidencies be created. Within the framework of our bilateral contacts, we hope that communication will be (?conveyed) officially to UNITA, so the UNITA Political Commission and Standing Committee can consider the offer and respond appropriately.

[Bento] (?The people here) view that offer favorably. They support it, in fact. What is your comment on the matter?

[Chivukuvuku] I think that each Angolan citizen [words indistinct] freedom of expression and [words indistinct] now, we are waiting for an official communication and then the party's senior structures will analyze the matter and respond in due course.

[Bento] Ambassador Chivukuvuku: How is the peace process going?

[Chivukuvuku] I think it is going quite well. To that end, two events have been of the highest importance: First, the holding of the eighth UNITA congress, which defined the party's participation and the mechanisms for [words indistinct] to participate in the Lusaka peace accord's implementation [words indistinct] the second very important impulse was the meeting between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi. We think that it also helped create greater trust [words indistinct] the Angolan people, who have shown they can discuss their problems and arrive at ways to overcome our hurdles of the past and create a new spirit of coexistence in the country. Thank you very much. [end recording]

UNITA Delegation Leader Comments on Issues

LD1906153895 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Luanda airport was nearly paralyzed this morning when a delegation of UNITA

[National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] officials returned to the Angolan capital. Three years after the Luanda incidents which killed several UNITA leaders, General Ben Ben — thought to be dead at one point — has returned in good health to Luanda. Armando Pires reports:

[Pires] Three years on, the legendary UNITA general, Arlindo Chenda Ben Ben, has returned to Luanda. The mystery surrounding his return, especially after the October 1992 incidents which marked a return to the war between UNITA and the government, meant that Luanda airport virtually came to a standstill to watch the arrival of a man who many swore they had seen dead three years before. [passage omitted]

Gen. Ben Ben is part of a UNITA delegation which is expected to discuss with the government and the UNAVEM [United Nations Angola Verification Mission] leadership the program for the cantonment of both armies, expected to start within a week. Abel Chivukuvuku, who leads the delegation, has no doubts that firm steps are being taken toward peace.

[Begin Chivukuvuku recording] We think we are taking firm steps. It has been a slow process, I agree, and we would like to speed it up. We are committed to trying to repeat these steps as the implementation of the process continues, but we think we have come a long way.

We have come to negotiate a number of small problems. The most important thing is political will. At the

moment, I think that no one doubts that both UNITA and the government have political will. We all want to work together and cooperate, with the support of the people, of all those who want to see this country smile one day. [end recording]

[Pires] [passage omitted] Abel Chivukuvuku took his tone of trust and availability for dialogue even further when asked to comment on the recent MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Central Committee decision to support the creation of two vice-presidencies for the country:

[Begin Chivukuvuku recording] UNITA, as a party, has not been officially informed by the government. I think we cannot expect the government to make a demarche within two or three days of taking that decision. We will wait, no doubt the government will take the appropriate measures, and then the party's bodies will say something. [end recording]

[Pires] As for [UNITA leader] Savimbi's return to Luanda, it may not happen tomorrow, but Chivukuvuku is certain it will happen:

[Begin Chivukuvuku recording] As always, we were given assurances that as soon as conditions are right... [changes thought] Angola is our country, Luanda is our capital, and Dr. Savimbi is the president of an Angolan party; therefore, it is logical that he should come to Luanda. [end recording]

Cote d'Ivoire

French Troops Reportedly Deployed on Border

AB1906185295 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 19 Jun 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It looks as if the Ivory Coast Government has decided to take some drastic steps to try to control its borders with war-torn Liberia, and to protect its citizens. Over the past few weeks, there has been a whole series of incidents involving various Liberian factions, with armed men crossing the border to attack each other, and even to kill Ivoirians, but now it seems troops have been deployed. From the Ivorian border town of Danane, Jonathan Peleyle telexed us this report:

In order to prevent any recurrence of last week's cross-border attack on the Ivorian town of Tai, I understand that the Ivorian Government has deployed a large number of French troops along the border with the Liberia Peace Council [LPC]-controlled zone in southeastern Liberia. The French special forces, who are based in the capital, Abidjan, were trucked into the area during the weekend. As a result of their arrival, relative calm has returned to the entire border region. Although sources in the area say that the French soldiers' mandate includes the forceful setting up of a security corridor into LPC territory, the troops were said to still be patrolling only the Ivorian side of the border.

Meanwhile, the cross-border attack is reported to have escalated into full-scale fighting between Liberian refugees in nearby villages, forcing hundreds of refugees to flee, some entering Guinea last night. According to information released by relief workers this afternoon, refugees from the late Samuel Doe's Krahn tribe are clashing with other refugees suspected of promoting an anti-LPC campaign during the recent border attack. Members of the Gio tribe are the main opponent group fighting with the Krahns, while Mandingos, who are alleged to have initially been involved in the clashes, fled the area, and arrived in Danane on trucks yesterday afternoon, heading for neighboring Guinea. When I talked to an Ivorian immigration source this afternoon, he told me that the Mandingos had already crossed into Guinea. This border episode has seriously worsened the already deplorable food situation, with refugees having to sell their belongings to buy food.

Guinea

Election Results: Ruling Party Wins Majority

LD1906220595 Paris Radio France International
in French 2130 GMT 19 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Guinea, a little more than a week after the country's first multiparty legislative elections were held, the official results have finally been published. The ruling party, the Party of Unity and Progress, has won an absolute majority of 71 seats in the 114-seat parliament. The three main opposition parties — the Rally of the Guinean People, the Party of Renewal and Progress, and the Union for the New Republic — have won only 37 seats. [passage omitted]

Liberia

Council Urges Cote d'Ivoire To Close Border

AB1906192895 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 19 Jun 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Liberian Peace Council [LPC] faction might be in the Ivory Coast's bad books at the moment but that doesn't seem to bother their leader. In fact, he is denying responsibility for last week's border incident and today, he launched a fierce attack on his rivals in the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] led by Charles Taylor. From Monrovia, our correspondent Nyenati Allison faxed us this report:

Speaking at a press conference, the Liberian Peace Council chairman, George Boley, claimed that the Ivorian authorities are still providing military and moral support to Charles Taylor's NPFL which allows them to carry out attacks on LPC positions inside Liberia. He said this could adversely affect the current peace efforts, and further inflame the situation along the Ivorian-Liberian border.

Flanked by the LPC's cochairman, Alfred Kollie, Boley called on the Ivory Coast to close its border with Liberia to prevent further cross-border raids on LPC positions. He ruled 'out, however, any military action against the Ivory Coast, and urged the Ivorian Government to reinstate cross-border trade privileges for civilians who live in LPC-controlled southeast Liberia. He said cross-border trade with LPC-controlled areas is hindered by arrests, harassment, confiscations, and the detention of Liberians. These actions, he said, have occurred since the LPC took control of the area. Boley denied any involvement in the cross-border raid last week on the Ivorian village of Tai, saying that the incident was triggered by arrest and detention of Liberian villagers

who had gone to Tai to buy food. Boley said that the LPC condemned the killings, and abhorred the brutality of the Ivorian security personnel which was used against unarmed Liberians.

Statement Issued on Border Clashes

*AB2006105995 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 20 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Government of Liberia says it has received reports [words indistinct] Ivorian border town resulting in the deaths of Liberians and Ivoirians. In a statement read on national radio last evening by acting presidential affairs minister, (Francis Kawa), the government says this has led to fear, apprehension, and insecurity among the more than 380,000 Liberians residing in that country. The statement [words indistinct] repatriation of several hundred Liberian refugees into war zones. The situation, the statement said, places them in double jeopardy, physical and mental danger, and regretted the continuing loss of lives as a result of the conflict.

The government has, meanwhile, reiterated its calls on all of its neighbors to effectively close all borders to prevent any or all cross-border incursion into Liberia and to reinforce the UN arms embargo. It called on the leaders of the various factions to end the suffering of the Liberian people and to submit themselves to the will of the people for political leadership. The government expressed appreciation to its neighbors for hosting its citizens since the beginning of the conflict, and called on them to continue to provide protection and security as well as provide humanitarian assistance. It, however, (?assured) Liberian refugees [words indistinct] of its concern for their well-being. The statement said the government had [words indistinct] with the Ivorian authorities to ensure the safety of Liberian refugees.

Cote d'Ivoire Urged To Heed Repatriation Rules

*AB2006105495 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 20 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] LPC [Liberian Peace Council] authorities have expressed dismay over reports that

Ivorian authorities are forcibly repatriating Liberian refugees and seizing their personal effects. At a news conference yesterday, the LPC leadership called on the Government of the Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire] to stop this action against Liberians and comply with internationally agreed and acceptable principles for the repatriation of refugees. The LPC is also calling on the LNTG [Liberia National Transitional Government] to take firm action to ensure the protection of Liberian citizens in the Ivory Coast.

Last week, it was reported that Ivorian security personnel attacked the Liberian communities there and ransacked their homes as a result of a spillover of fighting from Liberian territory [words indistinct] between the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and the LPC, a claim the LPC has denied.

Nigeria

Report on Case To Block Draft Constitution

*AB1906214395 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 19 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] An Abuja high court today struck out a case asking for an order of the court to restrain the Constitutional Conference from presenting the draft Constitution to the head of state. Alhaji Baba Saleh and three others had taken the Constitutional Conference, the chairman, and its deputy to court, claiming that some of the resolutions of the conference were outside their jurisdiction. Resolutions in question include the setting of the terminal date for this administration, stipulation of revenue allocation formula, and the limitations and regulations of the size of the form of the military as well as a rotational presidency.

The counsel to the defendants, Mr. Kolawale Usman, had argued that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the case as stipulated in Decree One of 1994, and Decree Twelve of 1994. Justice Ibrahim Bukar in his ruling, said the decree is clear enough that the court has no jurisdiction to entertain the case. He therefore struck out the case with no costs.

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